

National Republican Ticket.

For President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, SHERIDAN M. CULLOM, of Sangamon; For Lieutenant Governor, ANDREW SHUMAN, of Cook; For Secretary of State, GEORGE H. HARTLOW, of Tazewell; For Auditor of Public Accounts, THOMAS D. NORDLEY, of Washington; For Treasurer, EDWARD LUTZ, of St. Clair; For Attorney General, HENRY E. EDWARDS, of LaSalle; For Congress, JOSEPH C. CANNON, of Vermilion county; WILLIAM T. MOFFETT, of Madison county.

Republican County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court, R. MCLELLAN; For Sheriff, MARTIN PORTMYER; For State's Attorney, JOSHUA BROWN; For Coroner, CHAS. CHENOWETH.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Macon and De Witt counties will meet in delegate convention at Decatur, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representative in the State Legislature. The basis of representation will be as follows: Macon county, 1; De Witt county, 1.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the court house in Decatur, on

Saturday, August 26th,

at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this county in the Representative convention, to be held August 31st. The townships and voting districts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Decatur—First district, 2; second district, 3; third district, 4; fourth district, 3; fifth district, 2; sixth district, 1; seventh district, 1; eighth district, 1; ninth district, 1; tenth district, 1; eleventh district, 1; twelfth district, 1; thirteenth district, 1; fourteenth district, 1; fifteenth district, 1; sixteenth district, 1; seventeenth district, 1; eighteenth district, 1; nineteenth district, 1; twentieth district, 1.

By order of the county central committee.

R. P. LYLE, Chairman. JOHN A. HANNA, Secretary.

The Republican Convention to nominate the next Governor of New York will be held at Saratoga to-day. While there is no certainty about the nomination, Morgan and several other prominent Republicans being spoken of, the chances are at present largely in favor of Cornelius A. Smith, of the county conventions have instructed for him, and there is no doubt that he would be the best man both before the Convention and before the people.

HAYES is a lover of books, a lover of maps, and a lover of his country. His associations are, and always have been, good. He is the head of a noble family, and enjoys all the blessings of domestic life. He is in sympathy with the American people in all their noble aspirations. Was it not the most natural thing in the world that such a man should, when called upon to sum up, assist in defense of his country? How is it with Tilden? An insignificant little old hatter, who has never known anything of the enjoyment of family life, who found a better companion in Bill Tweed, and now finds an associate and confidante in Morrissey, who has been seen in the streets of New York in the company of the most notorious of the underworld.

REASONS FOR THE ELECTION OF HAYES AND WHEELER.

In the presidential contest of this fall great and important issues are involved—issues vital to the stability and preservation of the government under which we live, and as a consequence, vital to the future welfare and prosperity of the people of this country. In November, every man endowed with the rights of suffrage will be called upon to decide who shall fill the chief offices of the nation—Hayes and Wheeler or Tilden and Hendricks. As independent journalists, surveying the political field, we have made our choice, and firmly believe this choice will be ratified by the people at the polls. Our reasons for such belief are briefly epitomized as follows: 1. Hayes and Wheeler are the representatives and exponents of the principles of the republican party—the party whose efforts saved our nationality, freed us from the blight of slavery and made for the first time a Declaration of Independence a statement of fact that all men are created equal.

2. Because their opponents, Tilden and Hendricks, prefer principles antagonistic to these, and belong to a party which, during our life struggle, was either arrayed against the Union in arms, or secretly in sympathy with those who opposed the emancipation of the slaves, and consistently voted against and opposed the constitutional amendments, whereby this freedom has been perpetuated, and their manhood upheld.

3. Because the mission of the republican party is still being fulfilled, and the democracy, for its continuance in power is as great today, with a still disloyal population at the South, as during the war.

4. Because the republican party is alone pledged to the protection of those once held as slaves, while the boast of the democratic party is that it will make this a "white man's government" and in so doing must remand the freedman to a condition of virtual serfdom and servitude. Hon. George G. Vest, a leader of his party in this state, has taken this ground in all his speeches, and his bold declarations have met with hearty approval from his democratic hearers.

5. Because the strength of the democracy and its spirit is the rebel element of the South, and the copperhead element of the North, against Hayes and Wheeler are the successors of Abraham Lincoln and the party who mourn his cruel martyrdom.

6. Their election is necessary to the security of those who hold the bonds of the government issued for the conduct of the war for the Union, the illy-considered desire of the democratic party being for the repudiation of the debt, which would disgrace the country in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

7. Because their election is necessary to prevent the assumption of the Confederate war debt, and the reimbursement of rebels for property destroyed while attempting to destroy the government.

8. It is necessary again for the putting down of the spirit of anarchy and murder which is now and anon, conspicuously exhibited, as in the bloody massacres in Louisiana and South Carolina. Under democratic rule these red handed murderers would be judges and executioners of every black man in the South.

9. Because Hayes and Wheeler are pledged to an honest and speedy return to specie payment and the good faith of our government with its creditors, while Tilden and Hendricks are on both sides of the fence, one professing a desire for honest payments, and the other as vehemently opposed thereto.

GOLDEN WORDS OF SENATOR BOOTH.

From the special pleading I do not deny that, so far as I am personally concerned, I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon by the divisions between the Republican and Democratic parties—great questions of finance, great questions of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration. But when I find the Democratic party in a compact mass cherishing its old traditions, animated by its old ideas, and other questions in my mind are subordinated to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for me I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins. For fifteen years it has stood in the path of our advance, for fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea for fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come—yea, the fulness of the time—when it should crumble to the ground so long as it has not done so. I do not deny that the Republican party has made mistakes. I do not deny that it has had corrupt men sometimes for its agents. But look at the past behind us. Think of the great questions of thousands, and the hundreds of thousands on that, that it has employed, think of the difficulties it has passed through, the work it has accomplished, and it seems to me marvellous that its mistakes have not been more and greater. They have been but the blots of the river that do but deflect its channel as it rushes to the sea. And there is this to be said of it, that it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity, when the gates of the world opened upon it, and it snatched victory even from the jaws of defeat, and made the event that was to blot its name from among the Nations the opportunity to fix upon our policy the seal of universal freedom, and make it the guarantee of indissoluble union.

Travis Steward is an honest man who will speak out and let the people know where he stands. As the nominee of the Decatur convention he is pledged to one platform of principles, and as the nominee of the Springfield convention he is pledged to another, and the people from whom his name has a right to know which platform of principles he will stand by if elected. Again, as the nominee of the Decatur convention, Mr. Steward is bound in honor to support the Independent National and State tickets, while as the nominee of the Springfield convention he is equally bound to support the Democratic State and National tickets. Now the people have a right to know whether Steward has a right to know whether Steward is for or against Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. Steward must answer these questions or stand convicted of a desire to cheat and deceive the people. If he is a Cooper man and stands on the Cooper platform his intentions are to defraud the Democrats. If, on the other hand, he is a Tilden man and stands on the Tilden platform his intention is to defraud and cheat the Independents.

The present is not a good time to attempt to humbug and deceive the people. It is an era of reform and the voters demand to know where their candidates stand. Will Mr. Lewis Steward speak out?

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 22.—The following is just received from President Grant: It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the speaker of the house of representatives, the Hon. Michael Kerr. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to public interests, he passed from a position of power and influence to that of a private citizen, and he left behind him a memory of the people of the United States to whom he rendered so many services of a pure and eminent character.

U. S. GRANT. The remains of Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning at 6:15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representative Saylor, Cox and H. Casey Young. Upon the arrival of the party in Washington, Sergeant at arms Thompson took charge of the remains and had them removed to a special car, a detail of six men of the Capital Police were placed on guard, the outer cover of the casket removed, and the body laid in state until 10:30. At 11:30 the casket was closed, and the funeral party with the remains left for New Albany, Indiana, via Harrisburg and Indianapolis.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 22.—James F. Legate, a somewhat prominent citizen of this city, entered today in the district court at Leavenworth, Kansas, a bill of complaint against D. R. Anthony, editor and proprietor of the Times, claiming damages in the amount of \$10,000 for an alleged libel of the former's daughter, which appeared some weeks ago. The statement published in the Times gave no name, nor any definite locality, simply stating that a daughter of a prominent politician had been engaged to marry a gay and festive youth from another city, but who had the day before the ceremony sent her a letter informing her of the fact that he was a married man, and in consequence, would be forced to break off the engagement. The young lady was Miss Legate, and the youth one A. R. Collins, of Atchison, at present the manager of the lottery scheme in that city.

TELEGRAPHIC.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Official Order of the Commissioner.

THE DEAD SPEAKER.

President Grant's Proclamation.

DEATH OF J. T. ALEXANDER.

Suicide at Paris, Ills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Instructions to the Sioux commission appointed under the recent act of congress, are nearly completed. "One of the most important subjects of negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the president is strongly impressed with the belief that an agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting, is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory, where they must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without aid from the government, and it is under no obligations to continue its supply of food. While no money consideration should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part, it is believed this government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance and schools until they can care for themselves; in case of their removal to Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal, they will be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri river to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of congress, and that they must now live on their own resources."

The following order was sent, to-day, to nearly all agencies, by the Indian commissioner: "The following is the order of the Indian commissioner: 'You are advised that all sales of arms for ammunition to either whites or Indians, by parties holding licenses as Indian traders, issued by this office, must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs, you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action.'

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 22.—Advice from Indian Commissioner Dickenson, dated at Fort Ellice, August 7th, states that the Sioux, now on the war path against the United States, had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace, but would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that as soon as they had finished with the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country, and the latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by mounted police, and the officers in charge assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 22.—John T. Alexander, of this county died last night. He has long been known as the most extensive cattle dealer in the Mississippi valley. He left little fortune, his estate being valued at \$30,000. He had an extensive business and social acquaintance, and his death is universally deplored.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch from Fort Richardson, Texas, says that two men named Martin and Peter McCaffrey, were attacked by a crowd of "Molly Maguires" yesterday afternoon. They were beaten with bludgeons, stabbed with knives and treated to a shower of bullets. McCaffrey was killed on the spot, and Martin was severely injured, and he died in a short time. A dispatch from Chicago, Aug. 22.—Six millions of the celebrated Old Blend Whisky were here from Aberdeen, Scotland, today. Two of them, the "Glory of Aberdeen" and "Clouston" are five years old and weigh two thousand pounds each. The other named "Rolling Bay" is four years old and he has received a pension from the government of £150,000 a year. The others are three years old and all have been in Scotland and are considered among the finest whiskeys of that country. They are to be taken to Keokuk county, Iowa, for breeding purposes.

PARIS, ILL., August 22.—At Williams, book-keeper for the Illinois Midland Railroad, who came over from England only about ten days ago, cut his throat this afternoon from east to west. He leaves a family. Cause unknown.

Logan & Co., at Harvey, Ill., pay the highest prices for grain. Also furnish lumber in any quantity on short notice, and at very low prices.

Aug 10 d3m

THE ONLY ONE PRICE STORE IN DECATUR

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Decatur, Ill., July 18, 1876 d&wt

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S. EINSTEIN'S,

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, July 7, 1876—d&wt

Glass Fruit Jars,

Tin Fruit Cans,

Pat. Top Jelly Glasses,

Fruit Can Cement,

At POOR Man's Prices,

AT LITTLE'S

NOS. 1 AND 2

COURT HOUSE BUILDING.

Coal Oil, Best White,

20 cents per gallon,

Family Favorite Fluid,

THE BEST MADE,

20 Cents per Gallon,

AT LITTLE'S,

1 & 2 Court House Building.

June 28—d&wt

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the City of Decatur, to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money for the improvement of the city.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Decatur, That an ordinance be passed, to the effect that the City of Decatur, do hereby authorize the City Treasurer to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money for the improvement of the city, in the sum of \$100,000, and that the same be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof be used for the purpose of raising money for the improvement of the city.

Section 2. Be it further ordained by the City Council of the City of Decatur, That the City Treasurer be and he is authorized to execute and deliver to the City Clerk, a certificate of the City Council, to the effect that the City of Decatur, do hereby authorize the City Treasurer to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money for the improvement of the city, in the sum of \$100,000, and that the same be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof be used for the purpose of raising money for the improvement of the city.

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